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General Assembly
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Official Records

83rd Meeting
Friday, 9 December 1994, 10 a.m.
New York

President: Mr. Essy ..... (Côte d'Ivoire)

In the absence of the President, Mr. Arzoumanian (Armenia), Vice-President, took the Chair.

The meeting was called to order at 10.55 a.m.

Introduction of reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee)

The President: This morning the General Assembly will consider the reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) on agenda items 74, 75, 76 and 147, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82 and 18, 83 and 12, 84, 85, 86, 148 and 18.

I request the Rapporteur of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) to introduce the reports of the Committee in one intervention.

Mr. Ndiaye (Gabon), Rapporteur of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (*interpretation from French*): I have the honour to submit for the General Assembly's consideration 15 reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) on agenda items 18, 74 to 86, 147 and 148.

The first report, on agenda item 74, entitled "Protection and security of small States", is contained in document A/49/616. The Fourth Committee devoted three meetings to consideration of this agenda item and heard 18 speakers in the general debate. The draft resolution appearing in paragraph 5 of the report was sponsored by 72 delegations and was adopted without a vote.

The second report, contained in document A/49/617, deals with agenda item 75, entitled "Effects of atomic radiation". The Fourth Committee considered the report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation and, after hearing 12 speakers in the general debate, adopted a draft resolution sponsored by 44 delegations without a vote. The draft resolution appears in paragraph 6 of the report, and the Fourth Committee recommends it to the General Assembly for adoption.

The third report, contained in document A/49/618, relates to agenda items 76 and 147, entitled, respectively, "International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space" and "Question of the review of the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies". In view of the nature of these issues, the Fourth Committee considered them together in the course of four meetings and heard 23 speakers in the general debate. Among other things, the Committee endorsed the report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. It also adopted two draft resolutions. The one on the enlargement of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space was adopted by a recorded vote. The one on both agenda items was adopted without a vote. The Committee recommends these two draft resolutions, appearing in paragraph 11 of the report, to the General Assembly for adoption.

The fourth report, contained in document A/49/619, is on agenda item 77, entitled "United Nations Relief and

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Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East". Twenty-seven speakers took part in the general debate. The Committee adopted seven draft resolutions on this item, dealing with various aspects of the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. The seven draft resolutions, lettered A to G, appear in paragraph 23 of the report, and the Committee recommends them to the General Assembly for adoption.

The fifth report, on agenda item 78, entitled "Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories", is contained in document A/49/620. Twelve speakers took part in the general debate on this issue. The Committee adopted four draft resolutions, appearing in paragraph 16 of the report. The Fourth Committee recommends these four draft resolutions, lettered A to D, to the General Assembly for adoption.

The sixth report, on agenda item 79, "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects", is contained in document A/49/621. The Fourth Committee devoted six meetings to consideration of this item and heard 55 speakers. The Committee adopted the draft resolution in paragraph 10 of the report.

The seventh report, on agenda item 80, "Questions relating to information", is contained in document A/49/622. After having heard 44 speakers, the Fourth Committee decided to consider at the same time the three drafts before it and to take action on them. The Committee adopted draft resolutions I and II, in paragraph 11, without a vote, as it did the draft decision in paragraph 12, as orally amended. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolutions and decision.

The eighth report, in document A/49/627, concerns agenda item 85, "Science and peace". The draft decision in paragraph 5, which was adopted without a vote, recommends to the General Assembly the deletion of the item "Science and peace" from its agenda. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft decision.

The ninth report, in document A/49/628, concerns agenda item 86, "Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations". The Committee decided to defer consideration of the agenda item until its fiftieth session, and its recommendation to the General Assembly to that effect is contained in paragraph 3 of the report.

The tenth report, in document A/49/630, concerns agenda item 148, "The situation in the occupied territories of Croatia". The draft resolution in paragraph 5 was adopted by the Fourth Committee by a recorded vote, and the Committee recommends to the General Assembly that it adopt the draft resolution.

The last five reports, in documents A/49/615 and 623 to 626, concern questions of decolonization under agenda items 18, 81, 82, 83 and 12, and 84. The Fourth Committee held a general debate on those items over six meetings and heard 24 speakers, 2 representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories and 17 petitioners.

The eleventh report, in document A/49/623, concerns agenda item 81, "Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 of the Charter of the United Nations". The draft resolution is contained in paragraph 7 of the report, and the Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution.

The twelfth report, in document A/49/624, concerns agenda item 82, "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination", and agenda item 18, "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples". It contains in paragraph 9 a draft decision on military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration. The draft resolution on activities of foreign economic and other interests is contained in paragraph 8. The Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution and the draft decision.

The thirteenth report, in document A/49/625, concerns agenda items 83 and 12, "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations" and "Report of the Economic and Social Council," respectively. The Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution contained in paragraph 7 of the report.

The fourteenth report, in document A/49/626, concerns agenda item 84, "Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories". The Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolution in paragraph 7 of the report.

The fifteenth and last report of the Fourth Committee, in document A/49/615, concerns Territories which were not covered by other agenda items. The Committee dealt with them within the framework of agenda item 18, "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples". Paragraph 27 of the report contains four draft resolutions: draft resolution I, on Western Sahara; draft resolution II, on New Caledonia; draft resolution III, on American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Tokelau, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands; and draft resolution IV, on Tokelau. Three draft decisions, on Gibraltar, Pitcairn and St. Helena, respectively, are contained in paragraph 28 of the report. In adopting those draft resolutions and decisions, the General Assembly will reaffirm, *inter alia*, the inalienable right of the peoples of those Territories to self-determination and independence and will emphasize that it is in the final analysis up to the peoples of the Territories to determine freely their future political status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter and of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Peoples and Countries. The Fourth Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the draft resolutions and decisions in paragraphs 27 and 28, respectively, of the report.

On behalf of the Fourth Committee I commend these reports to the General Assembly.

Before concluding, I should like sincerely to thank the Chairman of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee), Mr. Borys Hudyma of Ukraine, and the two Vice-Chairmen, Mr. Utula Utuoc Samana of Papua New Guinea and Mr. Abelardo Moreno Fernández of Cuba, for their advice and wholehearted cooperation.

I should also like to express my gratitude to the members of the Fourth Committee, who cooperated with me throughout the session.

Lastly, I should like to thank the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. Ozdinch Mustafa, and all the members of the Committee's secretariat, for their assistance and for having thereby facilitated my task as Rapporteur of the Fourth Committee.

The President: If there is no proposal under rule 66 of the rules of procedure, I shall take it that the General Assembly decides not to discuss the reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee which are before the Assembly today.

It was so decided.

The President: Statements will therefore be limited to explanations of vote.

The positions of delegations regarding the recommendations of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee have been made clear in the Committee and are reflected in the relevant Official Records.

May I remind members that under paragraph 7 of decision 34/410, the General Assembly agreed that:

> "When the same draft resolution is considered in a Main Committee and in plenary meeting, a delegation should, as far as possible, explain its vote only once, that is, either in the Committee or in plenary meeting, unless that delegation's vote in plenary meeting is different from its vote in the Committee."

May I remind delegations that, also in accordance with General Assembly decision 34/410, explanations of vote are limited to 10 minutes and should be made by delegations from their seats.

Before we begin to take action on the recommendations contained in the reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee, I should like to advise representatives that we are going to proceed to take decisions in the same manner as was done in the Special Political and Decolonization Committee, unless the Secretariat has been notified otherwise. This means that where recorded votes were taken in the Committee, we will do the same.

I should also hope that we may proceed to adopt without a vote those recommendations of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee that were adopted without a vote in the Committee.

Agenda item 74

Protection and security of small States: report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (A/49/616)

The President: The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) in paragraph 5 of its report (A/49/616).

The draft resolution was adopted by the Committee without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do likewise?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 49/31).

The President: May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 74?

It was so decided.

Agenda item 75

Effects of atomic radiation: report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (A/49/617)

The President: The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee in paragraph 6 of its report (A/49/617).

The draft resolution was adopted by the Committee without a vote. May I consider that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 49/32).

The President: May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 75?

It was so decided.

Agenda items 76 and 147

International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space: report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (A/49/618)

Question of the review of the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies: report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (A/49/618)

The President: The Assembly will now take a decision on the two draft resolutions recommended by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee in paragraph 11 of its report (A/49/618).

Draft resolution I is entitled "Enlargement of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space". A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname,

Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe,

Against:

United States of America

Draft resolution I was adopted by 165 votes to 1 (resolution 49/33).

The President: In the resolution just adopted, the General Assembly decided:

"to expand the membership of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space from fifty-three to sixty-one, that is, by not more than two seats for each of the regional groups that had expressed interest in having a greater representation in the Committee, and to ask the President of the General Assembly, after consultations with the regional groups concerned, to appoint no more than eight new members of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space."

The President has been informed that the African States have endorsed Senegal and South Africa.

The President has also been informed that the Asian States have endorsed Kazakhstan and that, for the remaining seat, the Republic of Korea and Malaysia have mutually agreed on a system of rotation every two years, beginning with the Republic of Korea as of 1 January 1995.

The President has been further informed that the Latin American and Caribbean States have endorsed Nicaragua and that for the remaining seat Cuba and Peru have agreed on a system of rotation every two years, beginning with Cuba as of 1 January 1995.

Lastly, the President has been informed that the Western European and other States have decided to terminate the practice of rotating membership between Greece and Turkey, and between Portugal and Spain. Therefore, Greece, Portugal, Spain and Turkey will now be permanent members of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

In the light of that information, the President has appointed Cuba, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Peru, the Republic of Korea, Senegal and South Africa as additional members of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, on the understanding that Cuba and the Republic of Korea will rotate every two years, as of 1 January 1995, with Peru and Malaysia, respectively.

May I take it that the Assembly takes note of those appointments?

It was so decided.

The President: We now turn to draft resolution II, which is entitled "International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space, including the question of the review of the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies".

The Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) adopted draft resolution II without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 49/34).

The President: May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda items 76 and 147?

It was so decided.

Agenda item 77

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (A/49/619)

The President: The seven draft resolution recommended by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) are contained in paragraph 23 of the report (A/49/619). Before putting them to the vote, I call on the representative of Lebanon, who has asked to speak in explanation of vote before the voting.

Mr. Moubarak (Lebanon): My delegation will abstain in the vote on preambular paragraph 6 and paragraph 3 of draft resolution A, entitled "Assistance to Palestine refugees", because it has not been consulted as a member of the Consultative Committee of the United

Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)and because it has strong reservations on the transfer of UNRWA Headquarters to Gaza.

In supporting the draft resolutions submitted to us, my delegation has always been supportive of General Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 1948, relating to the right of return of Palestinian refugees. Many times in the past, and also during this current session of the General Assembly, Lebanon has consistently backed resolution 194 (III). Once again, we would like to reaffirm our solemn support of that resolution.

I underline clearly and categorically that the issue of the repatriation of Palestinian refugees is of basic and crucial importance to Lebanon. We categorically reject any attempt whatsoever to settle permanently in Lebanon Palestinians living on our soil. This constant position is embodied in the Lebanese Constitution, in accordance with the Taif Agreement of 1989. It represents a firm and unshakeable national consensus among all Lebanese.

Lebanon remains fully committed to the realization of the legitimate national aspirations of the Palestinian people and their right to self-determination.

The President: The Assembly will now take a decision on seven draft resolutions recommended by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee in paragraph 23 of its report (A/49/619). After all the votes have been taken, representatives will again have an opportunity to explain their votes or positions.

Separate, recorded votes have been requested on the last preambular paragraph and on paragraph 3 of draft resolution A, entitled "Assistance to Palestine refugees".

Is there any objection to this request? There is none. I shall therefore put these paragraphs to the vote first.

The Assembly will take a decision on the last preambular paragraph of draft resolution A.

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

None

Abstaining:

Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic

The last preambular paragraph of draft resolution A was adopted by 163 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

The President: I shall now put to the vote paragraph 3 of draft resolution A.

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

None

Abstaining:

Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic

Paragraph 3 of draft resolution A was adopted by 160 votes to none, with 2 abstentions.

The President: I shall now put to the vote draft resolution A, as a whole.

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania,

Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:
None

Abstaining:
Israel, United States of America

Draft resolution A was adopted by 164 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (resolution 49/35 A).

The President: We now turn to draft resolution B, entitled "Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East".

The Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) adopted draft resolution B without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution B was adopted (resolution 49/35 B).

The President: Draft resolution C is entitled "Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities".

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:
Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:
Israel, United States of America

Abstaining:
Japan, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Samoa

Draft resolution C was adopted by 160 votes to 2, with 4 abstentions (resolution 49/35 C).

The President: We next turn to draft resolution D, entitled "Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestinian refugees".

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:
Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus,

Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:
None

Abstaining:
Israel

Draft resolution D was adopted by 165 votes to none, with 1 abstention (resolution 49/35 D).

The President: Draft resolution E is entitled "Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East".

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:
Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:
Israel, United States of America

Abstaining:
Japan, Micronesia (Federated States of), Russian Federation

Draft resolution E was adopted by 162 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions (resolution 49/35 E)

The President: We now come to draft resolution F, entitled "Revenues derived from Palestine refugees' properties".

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, France, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Israel, United States of America

Abstaining:

Albania, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominica, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Swaziland, Sweden, Tajikistan, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uzbekistan

Draft resolution F was adopted by 113 votes to 2, with 51 abstentions (resolution 49/35 F).

The President: We now turn to draft resolution G, entitled "University of Jerusalem 'Al-Quds' for Palestine refugees".

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain,

Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:
Israel, United States of America

Abstaining:
Japan, Russian Federation

Draft resolution G was adopted by 161 votes to 2, with 2 abstentions (resolution 49/35 G).

The President: The Assembly has thus concluded this stage of its consideration of agenda item 77.

Agenda item 78

Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories: report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (A/49/620)

The President: The Assembly will now take a decision on the four draft resolutions recommended by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee in paragraph 16 of its report (A/49/620).

We turn first to draft resolution A.

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:
Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:
Israel, United States of America

Abstaining:
Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Central African Republic, Congo, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominica, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Tajikistan, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uzbekistan

Draft resolution A was adopted by 85 votes to 2, with 75 abstentions (resolution 49/36 A).*

The President: We turn now to draft resolution B.

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:
Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso,

Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Gambia, Israel, United States of America

Abstaining:

Gabon, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Russian Federation, Samoa

Draft resolution B was adopted by 155 votes to 3, with 5 abstentions (resolution 49/36 B).*

The President: We turn next to draft resolution C.

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Israel, United States of America

Abstaining:

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Central African Republic, Costa Rica, Gabon, Gambia, Grenada, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Swaziland

Draft resolution C was adopted by 145 votes to 2, with 17 abstentions (resolution 49/36 C).*

The President: We turn finally to draft resolution D.

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Israel

Abstaining:

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Fiji, Kenya, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Papua New Guinea, Peru, Russian Federation, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, United States of America, Uruguay

Draft resolution D was adopted by 145 votes to 1, with 15 abstentions (resolution 49/36 D).*

The President: May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 78?

It was so decided.

Agenda item 79

Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects: report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (A/49/621)

The President: The General Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee in paragraph 10 of its report (A/49/621).

The Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 49/37).

The President: The Assembly has thus concluded the present stage of its consideration of agenda item 79.

Agenda item 80

Questions relating to information: report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (A/49/622)

The President: The Assembly will take a decision on the two draft resolutions recommended by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee in paragraph 11 of its report (A/49/622) and the draft decision recommended by the Committee in paragraph 12 of the same document.

The Assembly will first take a decision on the two draft resolutions contained in paragraph 11 of the report.

Draft resolution I is entitled "Information in service of humanity". The Special Political and Decolonization Committee adopted draft resolution I without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 49/38 A).

The President: Draft resolution II is entitled "United Nations public information policies and activities". The Special Political and Decolonization Committee adopted draft resolution II without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do likewise?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 49/38 B).

The President: We turn finally to the draft decision contained in paragraph 12 of the report (A/49/622). The draft decision, entitled "Increase in the membership of the Committee on Information", was adopted by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly too wishes to adopt the draft decision?

The draft decision was adopted.

The President: May I take it that the Assembly wishes to conclude its consideration of agenda item 80?

It was so decided.

Agenda item 81

Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 (e) of the Charter of the United Nations: report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (A/49/623)

The President: The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee in paragraph 7 of its report *(A/49/623)*.

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

None

Abstaining:

France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

The draft resolution was adopted by 166 votes to none, with 3 abstentions (resolution 49/39).

The President: May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 81?

It was so decided.

Agenda items 82 and 18

Activities of foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration

on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination: report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (A/49/624)

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (A/49/624)

The President: The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee in paragraph 8 of its report (A/49/624) and the draft decision recommended by the Committee in paragraph 9 of the same document.

The draft resolution is entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination".

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining:

Argentina, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan

The draft resolution was adopted by 113 votes to 44, with 6 abstentions (resolution 49/40).

The President: The draft decision is entitled "Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration".

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico,

Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining:

Argentina, Uzbekistan

The draft decision was adopted by 114 votes to 48, with 2 abstentions.

The President: May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 82?

It was so decided.

The President: The Assembly has thus concluded this stage of its consideration of agenda item 18.

Agenda items 83 and 12

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations: report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (A/49/625)

Report of the Economic and Social Council: report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (A/49/625)

The President: The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee in paragraph 7 of its report *(A/49/625)*.

The draft resolution is entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations".

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

United States of America

Abstaining:

Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The draft resolution was adopted by 119 votes to 1, with 48 abstentions (resolution 49/41).

The President: May I take it that it is the wish of the Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 83?

It was so decided.

The President: The Assembly has concluded this stage of its consideration of agenda item 12.

Agenda item 84

Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories: report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (A/49/626)

The President: The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee in paragraph 7 of its report *(A/49/626)*.

The draft resolution was adopted by the Committee without a vote. May I consider that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 49/42).

The President: If I hear no objection, I shall take it that the Assembly has concluded this stage of its consideration of agenda item 84.

It was so decided.

Agenda item 85

Science and peace: report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (A/49/627)

The President: The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft decision recommended by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee in paragraph 5 of its report *(A/49/627)*.

May I take it that the Assembly wishes to adopt the draft decision without a vote?

The draft decision was adopted.

The President: We have thus concluded our consideration of agenda item 85.

Agenda item 86

Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations: report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (A/49/628)

The President: The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft decision recommended by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee in paragraph 3 of its report *(A/49/628)*.

May I take it that the Assembly wishes to adopt this draft decision?

The draft decision was adopted.

The President: May I take it that it is the Assembly's wish to conclude this stage of its consideration of agenda item 86?

It was so decided.

Agenda item 148

The situation in the occupied territories of Croatia: report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (A/49/630)

The President: Before putting to the vote the draft resolution recommended for adoption under agenda item 86, I call on the representative of Mexico for an explanation of vote before the voting.

Mr. Macedo (Mexico) (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Government of Mexico has studied very carefully the draft resolution contained in document A/49/630, on agenda item 148, recommended by the Fourth Committee for adoption by the General Assembly. The draft states that the so-called "occupied territories" - which have been designated United Nations Protected Areas - should be reintegrated into Croatia. The text does indeed contain basic principles on international coexistence that Mexico fully supports, such as recognition of the territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia, respect for its international borders and the appeal to parties to resume negotiations. All of these have been endorsed by the international community and have figured prominently in various resolutions adopted by the Security Council.

The Government of Mexico understands Croatia's desire to preserve its territorial integrity and shares its concern to defend one of the basic principles underlying this Organization. However, we feel that the final solution to the problem that is raised in this draft resolution should be the subject of appropriate negotiations in the right forums. Under the present circumstances, a decision by the United Nations General Assembly seems to us premature.

Accordingly, Mexico felt obliged to abstain in the voting on the draft in the Fourth Committee and will once again abstain in the voting in this plenary meeting. We reiterate here our firm belief that only the parties themselves can resolve their dispute, and we express the hope that next year this item will no longer be on the agenda of the General Assembly.

The President: The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee in paragraph 5 of its report.

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belgium, Belize, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Yemen

Against:

None

Abstaining:

Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belarus, Benin, China, Congo, India, Lesotho, Malawi, Mexico, Namibia, Russian Federation, South Africa, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Zambia, Zimbabwe

The draft resolution was adopted by 142 votes to 0, with 18 abstentions (resolution 49/43).

The President: I shall now call on those representatives who wish to explain their votes.

Mr. Verdier (Argentina) (*interpretation from Spanish*): The Republic of Argentina voted in favour of the draft resolution as a means of supporting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia, a country with which we have excellent bilateral relations.

Argentina, as a country contributing troops to the United Nations Protection Force, trusts that that peace-keeping force will help to bring a peaceful solution to the dispute in the region through negotiations. In this context, my country, which has a battalion deployed in Croatia, would like to reaffirm its conviction that the impartiality and neutrality of the peace-keeping forces of this Organization must be maintained.

As has been pointed out repeatedly, the peace-keeping operations are not an end in themselves. Rather, they are an instrument within the logic of peace, an instrument that it uses in its endeavours to consolidate peace. Their purpose is to facilitate political settlements and overcome violence.

Mr. Ponce (Ecuador) *(interpretation from Spanish)*: The delegation of Ecuador abstained in the voting in the Special Political and Decolonization Committee on draft resolution A/C.4/49/L.4 because of some unclear ideas that the draft contains and because there is insufficient information from the Secretariat in regard to some of its provisions.

Having obtained additional information, and despite some lack of clarity that still exists in the text, my delegation voted today in favour of the resolution, thereby confirming the paramount importance that Ecuador attaches to the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory through the use of force.

Mr. Granic (Croatia): Croatia would like to take this opportunity to express to the General Assembly at this its forty-ninth session deep appreciation for its strong vote of support for Croatia and likewise for its strong vote of confidence in the Charter of the United Nations.

We are especially grateful to the 23 sponsors of this resolution. Their geographical dispersion confirms that the resolution is not exclusively about Croatia. For the majority of the Assembly's Members — the small States — it is a harbinger of well-being and an expression of hope that the well-established principles of international law and standards in managing international relations will not be sold short to barbaric force and aggression at any cost.

For Croatia, this resolution is of critical importance. It is the strongest-yet defence of Croatia's territorial integrity and sovereignty. Moreover, this document addresses more clearly the responsibility of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) for the present situation in some parts of Croatia, and it calls on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to cease all activities — military and other — that promote and allow the occupation of sovereign Croatian territory.

This support for Croatia's territorial integrity and sovereignty is of critical benefit to the peace process in Croatia. It clearly establishes the course that the international community will pursue. It is no wonder that members of the Contact Group have emphasized to us the value of this document to the peace process in Croatia, especially at this time.

The Serbs in Knin should view the resolution as an extension of the three-step negotiating process. Their future is in Croatia. The economic-reintegration package that was signed last week showed that their economic welfare and prosperity is tied to Croatia. Similarly, the benefits of political reintegration into Croatia far outweigh the costs of further isolation, sanctions and war. This is not just about the objectives of my Government but about the will of the international community at its highest level.

For the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, this resolution is incriminating. It is a call for corrective measures in respect of Croatia. Of course, the best possible corrective measure would be recognition of Croatia by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and a blockade of the relevant borders. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia cannot sidestep these measures, and it should not seek to postpone them. The international community has spoken. All meddling in the affairs in the occupied territories of Croatia must cease. The occupied territories cannot be a part of that State — in any form — now or ever.

I say once again that Croatia is grateful for the Assembly's overwhelming vote. This resolution is not only a clarification of the problem in the occupied territories of Croatia but also a formula for its solution — a formula that will protect Croatia but also maintain the principles enshrined in the Charter of this Organization and the principles that protect the security and welfare of a large majority of the General Assembly's Members.

The President: May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 148?

It was so decided.

Agenda item 18 (*continued*)

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) (A/49/615)

The President: The Assembly has before it four draft resolutions recommended by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee in paragraph 27 of its report (A/49/615) and three draft decisions recommended by the Committee in paragraph 28 of the same document.

The Assembly will now proceed to take decisions on the various recommendations of the Committee. After all the decisions have been taken, representatives will have an opportunity to explain their votes.

We turn first to the four draft resolutions contained in paragraph 27 of the report.

Draft resolution I is entitled "Question of Western Sahara".

The Special Political and Decolonization Committee adopted draft resolution I without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 49/44).

The President: We now turn to draft resolution II, which is entitled "Question of New Caledonia".

The Special Political and Decolonization Committee adopted draft resolution II without objection. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do likewise?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 49/45).

The President: Draft resolution III is entitled "Questions of American Samoa, Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Guam, Montserrat, Tokelau, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands".

The Special Political and Decolonization Committee adopted draft resolution III without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 49/46).

The President: Draft resolution IV is entitled "Question of Tokelau".

The Special Political and Decolonization Committee adopted draft resolution IV without a vote? May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do likewise?

Draft resolution IV was adopted (resolution 49/47).

The President: We turn now to the three draft decisions contained in paragraph 28 of the report.

Draft decision I is entitled "Question of Gibraltar".

The Special Political and Decolonization Committee adopted draft decision I without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft decision I was adopted.

The President: Draft decision II is entitled "Question of Pitcairn".

The Special Political and Decolonization Committee adopted draft decision II without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do likewise?

Draft decision II was adopted.

The President: We turn now to draft decision III, entitled "Question of St. Helena".

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali,

Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining:

Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

Draft decision III was adopted by 115 votes to 2, with 50 abstentions.

The President: We have thus concluded this stage of our consideration of agenda item 18.

The Assembly has thus concluded its consideration of all the reports of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee).

Agenda item 18 *(continued)*

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

Report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (A/49/23 (Parts I-VIII), A/AC.109/1179-1183, 1185-1186, 1188-1195 and 1197)

Report of the Secretary-General (A/49/492)

Draft resolutions (A/49/L.51, A/49/L.52)

The President: I now call on the Rapporteur of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to introduce the Committee's report.

Mr. Al-Attar (Syrian Arab Republic), Rapporteur of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: As Rapporteur of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, I have the honour to present to the General Assembly for its consideration the report of the Special Committee covering its work during 1994, which is contained in document A/49/23.

The report, which relates, *inter alia*, to agenda item 18, has been submitted in accordance with paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 48/52 of 10 December 1993, on the implementation of the Declaration. In that paragraph the Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration and to carry out those actions approved by the General Assembly regarding the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism in all Territories that had not yet exercised their right to self-determination and independence and, in particular, to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism.

At its forty-sixth session the General Assembly, by adopting resolution 46/181, entitled "International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism", and the Plan of Action, mandated the Special Committee to undertake a series of activities during the Decade, including the organization of seminars to be held alternately in the Caribbean and Pacific regions during the Decade.

During the year, the Special Committee, by meeting between February and September and by holding extensive consultations throughout the year among its members, was able to discharge the tasks thus entrusted

to it by the Assembly and to submit appropriate recommendations on all the items referred to it for consideration and reporting.

Bearing in mind in particular the specific requests addressed to it by the General Assembly in resolution 48/52, the Special Committee reviewed the implementation of the Declaration relating to the remaining Territories and formulated a series of recommendations with a view to stepping up the pace of decolonization and to facilitating the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the peoples in those Territories.

In addition, the Special Committee submitted recommendations specifically relating to activities of foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration; military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration; implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations; and information transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter.

During the year, the Special Committee devoted considerable attention to the decolonization of the small Territories. In that connection, the Special Committee was especially mindful of the fact that United Nations visiting missions had provided effective means of assessing and ascertaining the wishes and aspirations of the peoples in those small Territories regarding their future status. Accordingly, it once again stressed the importance of dispatching such missions to colonial Territories in order to facilitate the implementation of the Declaration. In that connection, the Government of New Zealand, the administering Power of Tokelau, extended an invitation to the Committee to send a visiting mission to Tokelau; the Committee accepted that invitation. In July a Visiting Mission of the Special Committee was dispatched to that Territory, and during its visit the Mission was able to secure first-hand information and hear the views of the people of the Territory on their future status. An account of the Committee's consideration of, and a draft resolution on, Tokelau are contained in chapter X of the Special Committee's report (A/49/23). As regards the other Territories, the Committee will continue to seek the full cooperation of the other administering Powers with respect to sending visiting missions to Territories under their administration.

On the question of publicity to be given the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization, as reflected in chapter II of its report, the Committee again reiterated the importance of effecting the widest possible dissemination of information on decolonization as an instrument for furthering the purposes and principles of the Charter and the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and for mobilizing world public opinion in support of the efforts of the peoples of colonial Territories to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence. Bearing in mind the important role played by non-governmental organizations in the decolonization process and in the dissemination of information on the situation in all the remaining small island Non-Self-Governing Territories, the Special Committee requested the departments concerned to continue their cooperation with those organizations in the dissemination of information on decolonization issues and to provide support to the peoples of those Territories.

During the year, in the light of the constructive results achieved, and in keeping with related decisions of the General Assembly, the Committee decided to continue to maintain close contact with the organizations concerned and to participate in the related conferences arranged by those organizations and by other United Nations bodies. The objective of those contacts was to facilitate the effective implementation of the decisions of the various United Nations bodies and to foster cooperation between the specialized agencies and those regional organizations in their assistance to the Non-Self-Governing Territories in those regions.

I should like to draw the attention of members to the proposals outlined in section J, "Future work," of chapter I of the Special Committee's report, which the Special Committee hopes will meet with the Assembly's approval so that it can proceed with the effective discharge of the task that remains to be completed.

The Special Committee recommended that the General Assembly renew its appeal to the administering Powers concerned to take all necessary steps for the implementation of the Declaration and the relevant United Nations resolutions, in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. In that connection, the Special Committee, bearing in mind the useful results achieved as a consequence of the active participation of the administering Powers in its work, recommended that the General Assembly again urge the administering Powers to cooperate, or to continue to cooperate, with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and, in

particular, to participate actively in its work relating to the Territories under their respective administrations.

The General Assembly may also wish to renew its appeal to all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to comply with the various requests addressed to them by the United Nations in its resolutions on the question of decolonization.

On behalf of the Committee, I commend the report to the attention of the General Assembly.

Before concluding, I should like to express to all the members of the Special Committee and, in particular, to Ambassador Fernando Remirez de Estenoz Barciela of Cuba, the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee; to Mr. Andrew Bangali of Sierra Leone, the Vice-Chairman; to Ambassador Amor Ardhaoui of Tunisia, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Small Territories, Petitions, Information and Assistance; and to Ms. Cecilia Mackenna of Chile, the Rapporteur of that Subcommittee, my deep gratitude for the cooperation and support I have received from them, which has greatly facilitated my task as Rapporteur.

The President: I now call upon the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee, who will introduce draft resolutions A/49/L.51 and L.52 in the course of his statement.

Mr. Remirez de Estenoz Barciela (Cuba), Acting Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (*interpretation from Spanish*): As Acting Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, I have the honour to address the Assembly on agenda item 18 of this forty-ninth session. Since an account of the work of the Special Committee has been given by its Rapporteur, Mr. Farouk Al-Attar of the Syrian Arab Republic, I shall confine my remarks to some of the principal developments and the remaining tasks before us in the field of decolonization.

Permit me at the outset to express the Special Committee's satisfaction that the last remaining Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Palau, has acceded to independence and that it will be joining the membership of the Organization during the course of this month of December. The Special Committee looks forward to working closely with the delegation of Palau in the future.

During this past year, the Special Committee has given close attention to the particular problems of the Non-Self-Governing Territories, resulting from their small size and population, their isolation from the main markets and their limited resources — as is pointed out in the related conclusions and recommendations in the Special Committee's report. However, it has been a constant concern of the Committee to ensure that those characteristics are not allowed to interfere with or limit in any way the exercise by the peoples of those Territories of their right to make well-informed decisions on their future status.

Therefore, it is essential that the administering Powers recognize those rights and shoulder their responsibility to adopt the necessary measures to permit the peoples of those Territories to make their own decisions, freely and without coercion. Furthermore, in the discharge of their primary responsibility as defined in the Charter, the administering Powers should do their utmost to ensure that the economies of the Territories they administer are placed on a sound basis, and to that end they should organize effective development programmes, both bilateral and multilateral, enlisting to the maximum extent possible the assistance available from the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations. Such programmes must protect and safeguard the best interests, both present and future, of the peoples of the colonial Territories concerned. This should remain a paramount consideration.

In our view, one particular area of critical importance for our work, namely, the cooperation and participation of the administering Powers in the work of the Special Committee, will require more urgent and serious attention in the future. The experience of the past few years has clearly shown that the Organization's tasks with respect to the small Territories are less onerous when it receives the full cooperation of the administering Powers concerned and when the peoples of the Territories are accorded a genuine opportunity to express their true aspirations. In that respect, the Special Committee continues to attach the utmost importance to the dispatch of visiting missions to the Non-Self-Governing Territories as the best means of securing first-hand information on the situation prevailing in the Territories and on the real opinions of their peoples. It is imperative that the Special Committee obtain that

information if it is to fulfil effectively the mandate given to it by the General Assembly.

This year, on the invitation of the Government of New Zealand, the administering Power, the Special Committee dispatched a Visiting Mission to Tokelau. An account of that Mission is contained in document A/49/23, which is before the Assembly. In that connection, I should like, on behalf of the Special Committee, to thank Ambassador Amor Ardhaoui of Tunisia for leading that Visiting Mission. I also wish to thank the members of the Mission for the work they accomplished. The Special Committee's appreciation also goes to the Government of New Zealand for its continuing cooperation in the Special Committee's work and in particular for once again enabling the members of the Special Committee to secure first-hand information on the situation in the Territory and to hear the views of the people of Tokelau regarding their future status. It is the hope of the Special Committee that other administering Powers will change their attitude and extend it the same cooperation regarding Territories under their administration, which indeed they have an obligation to do under Chapter XI of the Charter. They would thus be contributing directly to the discharge of the decolonization task of the United Nations.

Those who have followed the Committee's work closely in recent years will have noted the particular attention it has devoted to the specific needs of each Territory, using all available sources of information, the most authoritative being the views of the territorial Governments and peoples concerned. The Special Committee has systematically encouraged the participation of local Governments and representatives of the peoples of those Non-Self-Governing Territories in its work and in that regard has adopted constructive measures to facilitate their presence at its sessions. We deem it particularly important that the international community as a whole participate in these contacts, thereby ensuring that it is aware of the views of those representatives concerning the future of their Territories. We are therefore encouraged by the fact that, in addition to meeting with the Special Committee, some representatives of colonial Territories have addressed the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly this year.

We are almost at the half-way point of the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, which the United Nations regards as the time-frame for completing the important task of decolonization. The objective of the Decade can be achieved only through concrete actions based on proposals reflecting the wishes of the peoples of those Non-Self-Governing Territories. In ensuring the successful attainment of the goals of the International Decade and in accordance with its Plan of Action, the Committee will continue to respond to the tasks entrusted to it. To that end, the Committee, in addition to a mid-term review of the Decade, will continue, as in the past, to conduct a thorough review of the issues on its agenda and make appropriate recommendations for further revitalizing its work.

In the course of this year I had the honour, as a representative of the Committee, to attend the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing Countries in Barbados and to participate in the Eleventh Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held in Cairo. It was encouraging to see the strong support given by the Ministers to the Organization's decolonization process, which was recognized as one of the greatest successes in the history of the Organization. Furthermore, the Final Declaration of the Meeting of the Non-Aligned Countries included a section on decolonization in which the Ministers reiterated their support for the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and reaffirmed that the successful completion of the decolonization process remained a major objective for the Movement. To that end, I hope that we will enjoy, in the same spirit, the support of all other Members of this Organization.

Finally, I should like to make a few personal remarks. This year, I was able to rely on the full cooperation of my colleagues in the Special Committee. I wish to express my appreciation to them, particularly to the Vice-Chairman and the other members of the Bureau, as well as to those high-level officials of the Secretariat who have always given us their valuable support. The hard-working staff of the Secretariat who have serviced the Committee throughout the year deserve special mention, as they have decisively contributed to the successes achieved in our work.

I also take this opportunity to pay a tribute to Ambassador Lohia of Papua New Guinea, my predecessor as Chairman of the Special Committee, for his work in the cause of decolonization. I wish him well in his career and in his future endeavours.

Lastly, having briefly reviewed some of the principal aspects of the work of the Special Committee and in keeping with established practice, I now have the honour, on behalf of the sponsors, to introduce to the

General Assembly the two draft resolutions submitted under this item, contained in documents A/49/L.51 and A/49/L.52. I wish to note first of all that Haiti, Mali, Namibia and the United Republic of Tanzania have become sponsors of both draft resolutions.

As these two drafts generally reflect the elements I have just outlined, I need not elaborate on their substance. Draft resolution A/49/L.51 addresses the most general aspects of decolonization and, in referring to the mandate of the Special Committee, approves its programme of work for 1995. Draft resolution A/49/L.52 relates to the dissemination of information on decolonization and, in this context, once again stresses the importance of publicity as an instrument for furthering the purposes set forth in the Charter and the Declaration.

On behalf of the sponsors, I submit these draft resolutions to the General Assembly and trust that their unanimous approval will reflect the importance which the international community attaches to decolonization and to the attainment of the objectives of the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism.

Mr. Meléndez (El Salvador) (interpretation from Spanish): I am pleased to take part in the debate on agenda item 18 — "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples" — in view of our firm opposition to any form of colonialism and because it gives us the opportunity to reaffirm my country's position on the process of decolonization and, in particular, on the situation of Non-Self-Governing Territories under the responsibility of administering Powers.

First, we wish to express our satisfaction at the accession of Palau to independence on 1 October this year. We welcome that country as a Member of our Organization and express our earnest hope that the people and Government of Palau will be able to achieve their aspirations and wishes in the new historic era they have entered. We have no doubt that they will enjoy the generous support of the international community in that endeavour. We also express our satisfaction at the progress made in eradicating other forms of domination, in particular in the elimination of racial discrimination. These are two important steps in the process of eradicating colonialism, which runs counter to the current evolution of civilization.

We are five years away from the new century and it is difficult to believe, much less to accept that, despite the great progress made in the economic, political and social development of mankind and in technology, which brings countries and peoples closer together and creates greater interdependence between them, there remain vestiges of colonialism in Territories whose peoples have not been able to exercise the right to self-determination and independence.

We believe that there is a consensus among States Members of the Organization on the importance of completing the process of decolonization and the need to do so, since there are solid foundations that compel us morally, politically and legally to honour our international commitments arising from our adherence to multilateral organizations and instruments.

Since its inception, the Organization has had responsibilities in the field of decolonization. In Chapters XII and XIII of the Charter, the provisions concerning the international regime for administering Trust Territories have been insufficient for ensuring progress in this process. In 1960, the General Assembly adopted resolution 1514 (XV) on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples. Among other things, it affirms that the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights and is contrary to the Charter. It reaffirms the right of peoples to exercise self-determination freely and peacefully and the obligation of States to observe faithfully and strictly the provisions of the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and resolution 1514 (XV).

This Declaration stimulated the process of decolonization and, fortunately, the Trust Territories gained their independence, were integrated into the international community and became Members of our Organization.

Nevertheless, the process has yet to be concluded. Chapter XI of the Charter, which contains the "Declaration regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories", establishes that the administering Powers recognize that the interests of the inhabitants of the Territories are paramount and accept the obligation to promote their well-being and to assist them to develop self-government, taking due account of their political aspirations.

Many of the Territories covered under this concept have gained independence, but there are still 18 Territories whose status has not changed. In accordance with decisions adopted in our Organization, the

Declaration on decolonization contained in resolution 1514 (XV) applies to them.

In order to expedite the process, and pursuant to the objectives of the Charter in 1991, the Assembly adopted resolution 46/181, proclaiming the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, whose ultimate goal is to enable the people of every remaining Non-Self-Governing Territory to exercise the right to self-determination pursuant to resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly — freely and without outside pressure in order to end the process of decolonization by the year 2000. Resolution 46/181 contains a plan of action outlining the measures to be taken at the national and international levels, the roles of the United Nations and of the administering Powers, the functions to be carried out by the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system and the activities of the Special Committee on decolonization to conclude with the presentation of reports containing a study and evaluation of the activities carried out and the measures that apparently had not been implemented or had not achieved the desired results.

My delegation is of the view that the elimination of colonialism must continue to be one of the Organization's priorities in this decade, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant resolutions, in particular the resolution that refers to the goals of the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, in the belief that, as indicated in draft resolution A/49/L.51, that there is a need to take measures to eliminate the remaining vestiges of colonialism by the year 2000, as well as other forms of domination in violation of the rights of the human person. In this regard, document A/46/634/Rev.1 of 13 December 1991 contains guidelines whose fulfilment by Member States would be of enormous assistance in achieving the goal of decolonization by the year 2000.

Considering that we will be celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations next year and that the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism will be half way through its ten-year period, it would be important to assess the process of decolonization in order to determine how much progress we have made, what obstacles arose during the first five years of the Decade, and the measures to be taken to speed up the process and achieve our objectives.

My delegation, in reaffirming the validity of resolution 1514 (XV) and in supporting draft resolution A/49/L.51, feels that the efforts and the political will of the administering Powers are important, as is also the involvement of other interested countries, in establishing the necessary conditions so that the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories can exercise their right to self-determination and independence. In this regard, it is essential that they cooperate both with the Special Committee on decolonization, which has been requested to make recommendations to speed up the process, as well as with the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories themselves, so that they can gain the skills and experience that will enable them to establish their own Governments and achieve independence.

Finally, we also express our support for draft resolution A/49/L.52, on "Dissemination of information on decolonization" which, we believe, is essential in providing information on the need to put an end to colonialism and to mobilize public opinion in favour of the process of decolonization.

We trust that by the end of this decade we shall have put an end to the vestiges of colonialism, when the Organization and its Member States can feel justly proud of having carried out their responsibilities, thus allowing us to enter the new century with true universality in our Organization.

The President: We have heard the last speaker in the debate on this item.

I should like to inform members that action on draft resolutions A/49/L.51 and A/49/L.52 will be taken at a later date to be announced in the *Journal*, in order to allow for the review of programme budget implications relating to the two draft resolutions.

The meeting rose at 12.55 p.m.

Annex

Changes in recorded and/or roll-call votes

Subsequent to the voting, the delegation of Bhutan advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of all of the draft resolutions recommended by the Fourth Committee.

Resolution 49/36 A, B, C and D

Subsequent to the voting, the delegation of Gambia advised the Secretariat that it had intended to abstain.

United Nations A/49/PV.84

General Assembly
Forty-ninth Session

Official Records

84th Meeting
Friday, 9 December 1994, 3 p.m.
New York

President: Mr. Essy ..... (Côte d'Ivoire)

The meeting was called to order at 3.30 p.m.

Introduction of reports of the Sixth Committee

The President (*interpretation from French*): This afternoon the General Assembly will consider the reports of the Sixth Committee on agenda items 133 to 145, and 157.

I request the Rapporteur of the Sixth Committee to introduce the reports of the Sixth Committee in one intervention.

Mrs. Fernandez de Gurmendi (Argentina), Rapporteur of the Sixth Committee (*interpretation from Spanish*): I have the honour to introduce to the General Assembly the 14 reports of the Sixth Committee on its work on the agenda items allocated to it at this session. The reports are contained in documents A/49/734 to A/49/747.

At the outset, I wish to thank the Sixth Committee for the honour it bestowed on my country, Argentina, and on me by electing me its Rapporteur. I should also like to thank the other members of the Bureau for their assistance — first and foremost the Chairman of the Committee, Ambassador George Lamptey, whom I congratulate on the particularly fruitful session over which he has presided. My thanks also go to the two Vice-Chairmen, Mr. Marek Madej of Poland and Mr. Suresh Chaturvedi of India, the latter also in his capacity as Chairman of the Working Group on the question of criteria for the granting of observer status in the General Assembly; Ambassador Carlos Calero-Rodrigues of Brazil, Chairman of the Working Group on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property; Mr. Philippe Kirsch of Canada, Chairman of the Working Group on attacks against United Nations and associated personnel; and Mr. Ernst Martens of Germany, Chairman of the Working Group on the United Nations Decade of International Law.

I shall first introduce the report (A/49/734) of the Sixth Committee submitted under agenda item 133, entitled "Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States". The draft decision which the Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly for adoption under this item is contained in paragraph 8 of the report. Under the terms of the draft decision, the General Assembly would decide to give further consideration to this question at a future session of the General Assembly. The Sixth Committee adopted this draft decision without a vote, and I am confident that the General Assembly will be in a position to do the same.

I now turn to the report of the Sixth Committee in document A/49/735, submitted under agenda item 134, entitled "Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts". The draft resolution which the Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly for adoption is reproduced in paragraph 8 of the report.

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This record contains the original text of speeches delivered in English and interpretations of speeches delivered in the other languages. Corrections should be submitted to original speeches only. They should be incorporated in a copy of the record and be sent under the signature of a member of the delegation concerned, *within one month of the date of the meeting*, to the Chief of the Verbatim Reporting Section, Room C-178. Corrections will be issued after the end of the session in a consolidated corrigendum. When the result of a recorded and/or roll-call vote is followed by an asterisk, see annex to the record.

Under the preambular part of the draft resolution, the General Assembly would, *inter alia*, declare itself convinced of the continuing value of established humanitarian rules relating to armed conflicts and the need to respect and ensure respect for these rules in all circumstances within the scope of relevant international instruments. It would also stress the need for consolidating and implementing the existing body of international humanitarian law and for the universal acceptance of such law.

Under the operative part of the draft resolution, the General Assembly would, *inter alia*, note that, in comparison with the Geneva Conventions of 1949, the number of States parties to the two additional Protocols is still limited. The General Assembly would, accordingly, appeal to all States parties to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the additional Protocols at the earliest possible date. It would further call upon all States that are already parties to Protocol I, or those States not parties, on becoming parties to Protocol I, to make the declaration provided for under article 90 of that Protocol.

The Sixth Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote, and it is my hope that the Assembly will also do so.

Let me now turn to the report of the Sixth Committee contained in document A/49/736, submitted under agenda item 135, entitled "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives". The draft resolution which the Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly for adoption is reproduced in paragraph 9 of the report. I wish to place on record that the delegation of Bulgaria has informed me that it would have wished to be a sponsor of this draft resolution.

Under the preambular part of the draft resolution, the General Assembly would, *inter alia*, express alarm at the repeated acts of violence against diplomatic and consular representatives as well as against representatives and officials of international intergovernmental organizations, and voice concern at the failure to respect the inviolability of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives. The Assembly would also recall that, without prejudice to their privileges and immunities, it is the duty of all persons enjoying such privileges and immunities to respect the laws and regulations of the receiving State.

Under the operative part of the draft resolution, the Assembly would, *inter alia*, urge States to observe, implement and enforce the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations, and to take all necessary or appropriate measures at the national and international levels to prevent any acts of violence against the missions, representatives and officials previously referred to, as well as any abuse of diplomatic or consular privileges and immunities, in particular, serious abuses, including those involving acts of violence. The Assembly would also call upon States to make use of the means for peaceful settlement of disputes in cases of disputes arising in connection with the protection or security of the previously mentioned missions, representatives or officials. It would request all States to report to the Secretary-General cases of violation of the protection or security of missions, representatives or officials, and request the Secretary-General to issue an annual report on the item in accordance with the reporting procedure established by relevant General Assembly resolutions, which should also contain an analytical summary of the reports received from States.

The Sixth Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote, and I hope that the Assembly will be in a position to do the same.

I now invite the Assembly's attention to the report of the Sixth Committee circulated as document A/49/737, under agenda item 136, entitled "United Nations Decade of International Law". The draft resolution which the Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly for adoption is reproduced in paragraph 10 of the report.

Under the preambular part of the draft resolution the General Assembly would, *inter alia*, recall the four main purposes of the Decade. Under the operative part it would, *inter alia*, adopt the programme for the activities to be commenced during the third term — 1995-1996 — of the Decade as an integral part of the draft resolution, to which it is annexed. The Assembly would invite all States and international organizations and institutions referred to in the programme to undertake the relevant activities outlined therein and to provide information in this respect to the Secretary-General for transmission to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session or, at the latest, its fifty-first session.

This information is to be included in the report of the Secretary-General requested by paragraph 5 of the draft resolution. The General Assembly would further

request the Secretary-General to proceed with the organization of the United Nations Congress on Public International Law, to be held from 13 to 17 March 1995, within existing resources and assisted by voluntary contributions, taking into account the guidance provided by the Sixth Committee at the forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions of the General Assembly. The Assembly would also recognize the relevance of international humanitarian law and, in this connection, would invite all States to disseminate widely the revised guidelines for military manuals and instructions on the protection of the environment in times of armed conflict received from the International Committee of the Red Cross and to give due consideration to the possibility of incorporating them into their military manuals and other instructions addressed to their military personnel. The Assembly would also invite the International Committee of the Red Cross to continue to report on activities undertaken by the Committee and other relevant bodies with regard to the protection of the environment in times of armed conflict, so that the information received might be included in the report to be prepared by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 5.

The Sixth Committee adopted this draft resolution without a vote, and I trust that the Assembly will do likewise.

May I now turn to the report of the Sixth Committee before the Assembly in document A/49/738, submitted under agenda item 137, "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-sixth session". The three draft resolutions which the Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly for adoption are reproduced in paragraph 32 of the report. Under the operative part of draft resolution I, entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-sixth session", the Assembly would, *inter alia*, express its appreciation to the International Law Commission for the work carried out at its last session, urge the Commission to resume at its forty-seventh session the work on the draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind and on State responsibility in such a manner that the second reading of the draft Code and the first reading of the articles on State responsibility might be completed before the end of the present term of office of the members of the Commission, and would endorse the Commission's intention to undertake work on the topics "The law and practice relating to reservations to treaties" and "State succession and its impact on nationality of natural and legal persons", on the understanding that the final form to be given to the work on these topics should be decided after a preliminary study was presented to the General Assembly.

Under the operative part of draft resolution II, entitled "Draft articles on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses", the General Assembly would, *inter alia*, express its appreciation to the International Law Commission for its valuable work on the topic and decide that, at the beginning of its fifty-first session, the Sixth Committee should convene as a working group of the whole, open to States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies, for a period of three weeks from 7 to 25 October 1996 to elaborate a framework convention on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses on the basis of the draft articles adopted by the International Law Commission in the light of the written comments and observations of States as well as views expressed in the debate at the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly. The Assembly would also decide that the working group of the whole should, without prejudice to the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, follow the methods of work and procedures outlined in the annex to the resolution, subject to any modifications which it might deem appropriate. Draft resolution III recommended by the Sixth Committee under item 137 is entitled "Establishment of an international criminal court". In its preamble, the General Assembly would note that the International Law Commission had adopted a draft statute and recommended that an international conference of plenipotentiaries be convened to study it and to conclude a convention on the establishment of an international criminal court. The Assembly would also express its deep appreciation for the offer of the Government of Italy to host a conference on the establishment of an international criminal court. Under the operative part of the draft resolution, the Assembly would, *inter alia*, welcome the report of the International Law Commission, including the recommendations contained therein, and decide to establish an ad hoc committee open to all States Members of the United Nations or of specialized agencies, which would meet from 3 to 13 April 1995 and, if it so decided, from 14 to 25 August 1995. The ad hoc committee would review the major substantive and administrative issues arising out of the draft statute prepared by the International Law Commission and, in the light of that review, consider arrangements for the convening of an international conference of plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention on the establishment of an international criminal court. The Assembly would decide to include in the provisional agenda of its next session an item entitled "Establishment

of an international criminal court", in order to study the report of the Ad Hoc Committee and the written comments submitted by States and to decide on the convening of an international conference of plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention on the establishment of an international court of justice, including on the Conference's timing and duration.

The Sixth Committee adopted all three draft resolutions without a vote and it is my sincere hope that the Assembly will do the same.

The next report of the Sixth Committee concerns agenda item 138, "Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-seventh session". It is contained in document A/49/739. The two draft resolutions which the Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly for adoption are reproduced in paragraph 12 of the report. Under the operative part of the draft resolution I, entitled "Model Law on Procurement of Goods, Construction and Services of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law", the General Assembly would take note with satisfaction of the completion and adoption of the Model Law together with the Guide to Enactment of the Model Law. The Assembly would also recommend that, in view of the desirability of the improvement and uniformity of the laws of procurement, all States give favourable consideration to the Model Law when they enact or revise their procurement laws, and that all efforts be made to ensure that the Model Law together with the Guide became generally known and available. Draft resolution II is entitled "Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-seventh session". The delegations of Bulgaria and Ecuador have informed me that they would have wished to be included among the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.6/49/L.13, which has now become draft resolution II.

Under its operative part, the General Assembly would, *inter alia*, take note with appreciation of the report of the Commission on the work of its recent session and would reaffirm the mandate of the Commission, as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law, to coordinate legal activities in this field in order to avoid duplication of efforts and to promote efficiency, consistency and coherence in the unification and harmonization of international trade law. The Assembly would also reaffirm the importance, in particular for developing countries, of the work of the Commission concerned with training and assistance in the field of international trade law and, in this connection, it would express its appreciation to the Commission for the organization of seminars in various Member States. It would also appeal to Governments, the relevant United Nations organs, organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund established to grant travel assistance to developing countries that are members of the Commission and thereby ensure full participation by all Member States in the seminars of the Commission and its working groups.

Both draft resolutions were adopted in the Sixth Committee without a vote, and I trust that the General Assembly will act likewise.

I turn now to the report of the Sixth Committee before the Assembly in document A/49/740, submitted under agenda item 139, entitled "Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country". The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly for adoption the draft resolution contained in paragraph 8 of the report.

Under the operative part of the draft resolution, the General Assembly would, *inter alia*, endorse the recommendations and conclusions of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country and express the hope that the host country will continue to take all measures necessary to prevent any interference with the functioning of the missions, and that problems raised at the meetings of the Committee will continue to be resolved in a spirit of cooperation and in accordance with international law. It would also voice its concern that the amount of financial indebtedness resulting from non-compliance with contractual obligations of certain missions accredited to the United Nations has increased to alarming proportions and express the hope that efforts undertaken by the Committee, in consultation with all concerned, will lead to a solution of this problem. The Assembly would welcome the lifting of travel controls by the host country with regard to certain missions and staff members of the Secretariat of certain nationalities, and express the hope that the remaining travel restrictions will be removed by the host country as soon as possible. It would also welcome the measures taken at the ports of entry by the host country at the request of Member States, as well as the efforts of the Committee to explore the possibilities for the diplomatic community to be provided with more affordable dental and health services.

The draft resolution was adopted by the Sixth Committee without a vote, and I hope that the Assembly will do the same.

I now turn to document A/49/741 and Corr.1 containing the report of the Sixth Committee under agenda item 140, entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization". This year, the Sixth Committee adopted two draft resolutions under this item, which are contained in paragraph 17 of the report.

Under draft resolution I, entitled "Declaration on the Enhancement of Cooperation between the United Nations and Regional Arrangements or Agencies in the Maintenance of International Peace and Security", the General Assembly would approve the Declaration annexed to the draft resolution, and would express its appreciation to the Special Committee for its important contribution to the elaboration of the text of the Declaration. The Declaration, *inter alia*, stresses the role assigned by the United Nations Charter, in particular its Chapter VIII, to regional arrangements or agencies in the settlement of local disputes and in enforcement action under the authority of the Security Council and recognizes the important contribution that such regional arrangements or agencies can make to the maintenance of international peace and security, including, where appropriate, through the peaceful settlement of disputes, preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peace-keeping and post-conflict peace-building. The Declaration also recalls the various forms which cooperation between regional arrangements or agencies and the United Nations can take including, *inter alia*, the possibility of establishing and training groups of military and civilian observers, fact-finding missions and contingents of peace-keeping forces, for use as appropriate, in coordination with the United Nations and, when necessary, under the authority or with the authorization of the Security Council, in accordance with the Charter.

The Sixth Committee adopted draft resolution I without a vote, and it is my sincere hope that the Assembly will do the same.

Draft resolution II recommended under item 140 is entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization". Under its operative part, the General Assembly would, *inter alia*, decide that the Special Committee will hold its next session from 27 February to 10 March 1995. It would invite the Secretary-General to submit, before the session of the Committee in 1995, a report on the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Charter, including Article 50, related to special economic problems confronting States and arising from the carrying out of sanctions mandated under Chapter VII of the Charter. The Assembly would also request the Special Committee, in 1995, first, to accord appropriate time for the consideration of all proposals concerning the question of the maintenance of international peace and security; second, to continue its consideration of proposals on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States; third, to consider the question of the deletion of the "enemy-State" clauses of the Charter of the United Nations, contained in Articles 107 and paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 53, so that the Special Committee may recommend to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session the most appropriate legal action to be taken on this question; and, fourth, to continue the consideration of the question of the enhancement of cooperation between the United Nations and regional arrangements or agencies in the maintenance of international peace and security.

The Sixth Committee recommends draft resolution II to the General Assembly for consideration and adoption.

I turn next to document A/49/742, containing the report of the Sixth Committee under agenda item 141 entitled "Question of responsibility for attacks on United Nations and associated personnel and measures to ensure that those responsible for attacks are brought to justice". The draft resolution recommended to the General Assembly for adoption is contained in paragraph 10 of the report.

Under the operative part of the draft resolution, the General Assembly would, *inter alia*, adopt and open for signature, ratification, acceptance or approval, or for accession, the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel which is annexed to the draft resolution. The Convention spells out the duty of States Parties to ensure the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel, as well as the duty to release or return them when captured or detained. It also places States Parties under an obligation to treat as crimes under their national law the intentional commission or attempted commission of, as well as the participation in, a murder, kidnapping or other attack upon the person or liberty of any United Nations or associated personnel, as well as any violent attack upon the official premises, the private accommodation or the means of transportation of any United Nations or associated personnel likely to endanger his or her person or liberty.

The Convention is based on the principle of *aut dedere, aut judicare*, which means that any State party in

whose territory an alleged offender is present is under an obligation either to extradite that person or to submit, without exception whatsoever and without undue delay, the case to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution.

As is recalled in its preamble, the draft convention before the Assembly is born of the international community's deep concern over the growing number of deaths and injuries resulting from deliberate attacks against United Nations and associated personnel. It seeks to protect that personnel, whose important contribution to the maintenance of peace and security is recognized, from violence and mistreatment, which are unacceptable. I trust that the Assembly will wish to adopt without a vote an instrument which is one of the main achievements of the Sixth Committee at the current session.

In this connection, I am informed by the Secretariat that delegations wishing to be among the first to sign the Convention will have the opportunity to sign it on 15 December 1994 at 3.30 p.m. in the Conference Room of the Legal Counsel on the 34th floor of the Secretariat building.

I turn now to agenda item 142, entitled "Measures to eliminate international terrorism". The relevant report of the Sixth Committee bears the symbol A/49/743. The draft resolution the Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly for adoption is contained in paragraph 10 of the report.

The draft resolution invites the General Assembly to approve the annexed Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, under which the States Members of the United Nations would solemnly reaffirm their unequivocal condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism as criminal and unjustifiable, wherever and by whomever committed, including those which jeopardize the friendly relations among States and peoples and threaten the territorial integrity and security of States. The Declaration characterizes such acts, methods and practices as a grave violation of the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

It also requires States to fulfil their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and other provisions of international law with respect to combating international terrorism, and to take measures for the speedy and final elimination of international terrorism. The Declaration further encourages States to enhance their cooperation in the fight against terrorism, to review the scope of existing international legal provisions with the aim of ensuring that there is a comprehensive legal framework for combating terrorism, and, if they have not yet done so, to consider becoming parties to relevant international instruments. It also calls upon the United Nations system of organizations, and other intergovernmental organizations and relevant bodies, to promote measures to combat and eliminate acts of terrorism and to strengthen their role in this field.

The Sixth Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote, and I trust that the General Assembly will want to do the same.

The next report of the Sixth Committee I wish to introduce is contained in document A/49/744, submitted under agenda item 143, entitled "Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property". The draft resolution the Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly for adoption is contained in paragraph 14 of the report.

Under the draft resolution, the General Assembly, after referring to the work conducted by the Working Group established at its forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions and in the framework of the consultations held at its forty-ninth session, would accept the recommendation of the International Law Commission that an international conference of plenipotentiaries be convened to consider the Commission's draft articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property and to conclude a convention on the subject. The Assembly would also decide to resume consideration at its fifty-second session of the substantive issues involved and to determine at its fifty-second or fifty-third session the arrangements for the conference, due consideration being given to ensuring the widest possible agreement at the conference.

The Sixth Committee adopted this draft resolution without a vote, and I hope that the Assembly will be in a position to act likewise.

I turn now to the report of the Sixth Committee contained in document A/48/745, submitted under agenda item 144, entitled "Request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice". The Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly for adoption the draft decision contained in paragraph 6 of the report. Under the terms of this draft decision, the General Assembly would decide to give further consideration to this item at a future session of the General Assembly.

The Sixth Committee adopted this draft decision without a vote, and I trust that the General Assembly will do the same.

May I now call attention to document A/49/746, which contains the report of the Sixth Committee submitted under agenda item 145, entitled "Review of the procedure provided for under article 11 of the statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the United Nations". The draft decision the Sixth Committee recommends to the General Assembly for adoption under this item is reproduced in paragraph 8 of the report. Under the terms of the draft decision, the General Assembly would decide to consider at its fiftieth session the deletion of article 11 of the statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the United Nations and any consequential amendments relating thereto, in the light of the progress made during the forty-ninth session on the reform of the internal system of justice in the United Nations Secretariat.

The Sixth Committee having adopted this draft decision without a vote, the General Assembly will, I hope, find it possible to do the same.

This brings me to the last report of the Sixth Committee for the current session. It is contained in document A/49/747 and concerns item 157, entitled "Question of criteria for the granting of observer status in the General Assembly". On the recommendation of the Working Group which was entrusted with the task of examining this question, the Sixth Committee adopted the draft decision contained in paragraph 8 of the report. Under the draft decision, the General Assembly would take note of the oral report presented at the 40th meeting of the Sixth Committee by the Chairman of the Working Group and decide that the granting of observer status in the General Assembly should in the future be confined to States and to those intergovernmental organizations whose activities cover matters of interest to the Assembly.

I trust that the Assembly, like the Sixth Committee, will adopt this draft decision without a vote.

That concludes my presentation of the reports of the Sixth Committee. I may have unduly taxed the patience of the Assembly, but I hope that delegations will agree that the work and the achievements of the Sixth Committee at this session deserved an item-by-item presentation, no matter how sketchy.

I would like to take this opportunity to address a special word of thanks to the members of the Secretariat for their help and cooperation. I would like in particular to thank the Legal Counsel, Mr. Hans Corell, and to express my deepest gratitude to the Secretary of the Committee, Ms. Jacqueline Dauchy, as well as to the two Deputy Secretaries, Mr. Andronico O. Adede and Mr. Manuel Rama-Montaldo, and to all the staff of the Codification Division, who provided dedicated service to the Committee. My thanks go also to all the interpreters, translators, conference officers and documents officers for their contribution to the smooth conduct of the work of the Committee.

The President (*interpretation from French*): If there is no proposal under rule 66 of the rules of procedure, I shall take it that the General Assembly decides not to discuss the reports of the Sixth Committee which are before the Assembly today.

It was so decided.

The President (*interpretation from French*): Statements will therefore be limited to explanations of vote.

The positions of delegations regarding the recommendations of the Sixth Committee have been made clear in the Committee and are reflected in the relevant official records.

May I remind members that under paragraph 7 of decision 34/401, the General Assembly agreed that

> "When the same draft resolution is considered in a Main Committee and in plenary meeting, a delegation should, as far as possible, explain its vote only once, i.e., either in the Committee or in plenary meeting, unless that delegation's vote in plenary meeting is different from its vote in the Committee."

May I remind delegations that explanations of vote are limited to 10 minutes and should be made by delegations from their seats.

Before we begin to take action on the recommendations contained in the reports of the Sixth Committee, I should like to advise representatives that we shall proceed to take decisions in the same manner as in the Sixth Committee, except in those cases where delegations have already notified the Secretariat that they wish to do otherwise. That means that where recorded votes were taken we will do the same. I would also hope

that we may proceed to adopt without a vote those recommendations that were adopted without a vote in the Sixth Committee.

Agenda item 133

Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States: report of the Sixth Committee (A/49/734)

The President (*interpretation from French*): The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft decision recommended by the Sixth Committee in paragraph 8 of its report.

The draft decision was adopted by the Sixth Committee without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft decision was adopted.

The President (*interpretation from French*): May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 133?

It was so decided.

Agenda item 134

Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts: report of the Sixth Committee (A/49/735)

The President (*interpretation from French*): The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Sixth Committee in paragraph 8 of its report.

The draft resolution was adopted by the Sixth Committee without a vote. May I consider that the Assembly wishes to do likewise?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 49/48).

The President (*interpretation from French*): May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 134?

It was so decided.

Agenda item 135

Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives: report of the Sixth Committee (A/49/736)

The President (*interpretation from French*): The Assembly will now take a decision on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee in paragraph 9 of its report.

The draft resolution was adopted by the Sixth Committee without a vote. May I consider that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 49/49).

The President (*interpretation from French*): May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 135?

It was so decided.

Agenda item 136

United Nations Decade of International Law: report of the Sixth Committee (A/49/737)

The President (*interpretation from French*): The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Sixth Committee in paragraph 10 of its report.

The draft resolution was adopted by the Sixth Committee without a vote. May I consider that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 49/50).

The President (*interpretation from French*): May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 136?

It was so decided.

Agenda item 137

Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-sixth session: report of the Sixth Committee (A/49/738)

The President (*interpretation from French*): I now call on the representative of Sudan, who wishes to speak in explanation of vote before the voting.

Mr. Yousif (Sudan): The delegation of Sudan requests a recorded vote on draft resolution II, entitled "Draft articles on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses", contained in paragraph 32 of the report of the Sixth Committee (A/49/738).

Members may recall that my delegation stated before the Sixth Committee that it had difficulty in accepting the penultimate preambular paragraph of the draft resolution, then contained in document A/C.6/49/L.27/Rev.1. The reasons which were stated in the Committee and for which we request a recorded vote on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee are the following.

First, the penultimate preambular paragraph pre-empts the work of the working group yet to be convened, at the beginning of the fifty-first session of the General Assembly, pursuant to paragraph 3 of the draft resolution. We cannot fetter the working group with such phrases in the penultimate preambular paragraph as "which should not be affected by the adoption of a new international instrument". Since the International Law Commission has completed its work on the draft articles, this paragraph is no longer relevant, especially in a procedural General Assembly resolution.

Secondly, the draft articles on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses are considered to be an important contribution in the field of the uses of international watercourses. We cannot accept the establishment in the draft resolution of a working group for the elaboration of a framework convention on the matter — wording which, if the draft became a General Assembly resolution, would prejudice the framework convention before it had been elaborated. States which have difficulty with a convention yet to be elaborated may resort to the recognized practice of reserving their rights, or opt not to be parties to the convention, but may not obstruct the progressive development of international law in such a vital area.

The delegation of the Sudan will abstain in the voting on draft resolution II, recommended by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/49/738), and hopes that delegations will express their concern at the irrelevance of the penultimate preambular paragraph of the draft resolution.

Furthermore, the delegation of the Sudan recognizes the importance of the existence of bilateral or multilateral agreements governing the non-navigational uses of international watercourses. However, mentioning such agreements in the present text is irrelevant to the purposes of the present draft resolution and fetters the discretion, innovation and creativity of the work of the Working Group of the Whole envisaged in the draft. The general purpose should be the progressive enhancement and development of international relations through the intended convention, which should offer new modalities and guiding principles conducive to the protection and maintenance of the interests of future generations.

Finally, my delegation requests the Secretariat to reflect this position of the delegation of the Sudan in the records of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly.

The President (*interpretation from French*): The Assembly will now take a decision on the three draft resolutions recommended by the Sixth Committee in paragraph 32 of its report (A/49/738).

The Assembly will turn first to draft resolution I, entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-sixth session".

I call on the representative of the Secretariat.

Mr. Perfiliev (Director, General Assembly Affairs Division): Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution I, it would, under operative paragraph 11, *inter alia*, express the wish that seminars continue to be held in conjunction with the sessions of the International Law Commission, and would request the Secretary-General to provide the seminars, from within existing resources, with adequate services, including interpretation, as required.

Accordingly, it is anticipated that the international law seminar would be held in conjunction with the annual session of the International Law Commission in Geneva over a period of three weeks, with one meeting a day and with interpretation into English, French and Spanish. No documentation would be required.

The extent to which the Organization's permanent capacity would need to be supplemented by temporary assistance resources can be determined only in the light of the calendar of conferences for 1994-1995. However, provisions are made under section 25 of the proposed

programme budget for 1994-1995, not only for meetings programmed at the time of budget preparation, but also for meetings that would be authorized subsequently, provided that the number and the distribution of meetings and conferences are consistent with the pattern of meetings in past years.

Consequently, should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution I, contained in paragraph 32 of document A/49/738, no additional appropriation would be required under section 25 of the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995.

The President (*interpretation from French*): Draft resolution I was adopted by the Sixth Committee without a vote. May I consider that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 49/51).

The President (*interpretation from French*): The Assembly will now turn to draft resolution II, entitled "Draft articles on the law of the non-navigational uses of international watercourses".

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

None

Abstaining:

Benin, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lesotho, Niger, Qatar, Sudan, Swaziland

Draft resolution II was adopted by 143 votes to none, with 8 abstentions (resolution 49/52).*

The President (*interpretation from French*): Lastly, the Assembly will turn to draft resolution III, entitled "Establishment of an international criminal court".

Draft resolution III was adopted by the Sixth Committee without a vote. May I consider that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 49/53).

The President (*interpretation from French*): May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 137?

It was so decided.

Agenda item 138

Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-seventh session: report of the Sixth Committee (A/49/739)

The President (*interpretation from French*): The Assembly will now take a decision on the two draft resolutions recommended by the Sixth Committee in paragraph 12 of its report (A/49/739).

Draft resolution I is entitled "Model Law on Procurement of Goods, Construction and Services of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law".

Draft resolution I was adopted by the Sixth Committee without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do likewise?

Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 49/54).

The President (*interpretation from French*): Draft resolution II is entitled "Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-seventh session".

The Sixth Committee adopted draft resolution II without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 49/55).

The President (*interpretation from French*): May I consider that it is the wish of the Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 138?

It was so decided.

Agenda item 139

Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: report of the Sixth Committee (A/49/740)

The President (*interpretation from French*): The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Sixth Committee in paragraph 8 of its report (A/49/740).

The draft resolution was adopted by the Sixth Committee without a vote. May I consider that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 49/56).

The President (*interpretation from French*): May I consider that it is the wish of the Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 139?

It was so decided.

Agenda item 140

Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization: report of the Sixth Committee (A/49/741 and Corr.1)

The President *(interpretation from French):* The Assembly will now take decisions on the two draft resolutions recommended by the Sixth Committee in paragraph 17 of its report (A/49/741).

Draft resolution I is entitled "Declaration on the Enhancement of Cooperation between the United Nations and Regional Arrangements or Agencies in the Maintenance of International Peace and Security".

Draft resolution I was adopted by the Sixth Committee without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 49/57).

The President *(interpretation from French):* Draft resolution II is entitled "Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization".

Separate votes on the last preambular paragraph and on paragraph 4 (c) of draft resolution II have been requested.

I call on the representative of Poland.

Mr. Wlosowicz (Poland): With regard to the request for separate votes, my delegation, in accordance with rule 89 of the rules of procedure, objects to the motion for division in respect of the last preambular paragraph and operative paragraph 4 (c) of draft resolution II contained in the report of the Sixth Committee (A/49/741). As a consequence of this objection the motion for division should be voted upon.

In connection with the motion, my delegation would like to repeat what it stated with regard to this matter at the Sixth Committee on 25 November, when action was taken on an identical motion.

The entire text of draft resolution II recommended by the Sixth Committee in its report (A/49/741), which is before the Assembly, was finally agreed upon at

consultations held on 17 November and chaired by Egypt. That meeting was open to all interested delegations.

My delegation would also like to point out that during the course of the lengthy consultations and negotiations that it undertook in the Sixth Committee on the draft resolution sponsored by Poland and, later, by 44 other countries — draft resolution A/C.6/49/L.3, which is contained in paragraph 9 of the Committee's report — no delegation raised any difficulties or reservations concerning any particular paragraph of the draft resolution between 13 November, when it was circulated, and 18 November, when it was withdrawn.

It is understood by my delegation and by a large number of the other sponsors of draft resolution A/C.6/49/L.3 that basic and greatly modified parts of the draft, as incorporated into the main draft resolution on the report of the Charter Committee, still constitute an essential and integral part of the text of the main draft resolution — namely, draft resolution II — contained in the Sixth Committee's report.

That main draft resolution on the report of the Charter Committee was prepared as a result of broad consultations. I should emphasize that it was adopted by the Sixth Committee on 25 November. It received the overwhelming support of 117 States, and there was only one abstention.

As I have mentioned before, the modified text of the Polish proposal on the question of "enemy State" clauses was finally agreed upon on 17 November, and no delegation opposed it.

The text of the Polish proposal — I refer to the modified three preambular paragraphs and one operative paragraph — has been incorporated into the main draft resolution, which is draft resolution II contained in document A/49/741, also as a result of a compromise and as part of an entire negotiation deal. That is why my delegation strongly opposes any isolating or separating of the last preambular paragraph and paragraph 4 (c) from the draft resolution.

It is well known to all delegations to the Sixth Committee that it was only because of this compromise that Poland decided to withdraw draft resolution A/C.6/49/L.3 on 18 November.

My delegation strongly believes that the General Assembly, like the Sixth Committee, will take into account the points and facts concerning this case and will reject the motion for division in respect of draft resolution II.

The President *(interpretation from French):* Objection has been made to the request for division.

Rule 89 says:

"If objection is made to the request for division, the motion for division shall be voted upon. Permission to speak on the motion for division shall be given only to two speakers in favour and two speakers against."

Do any members wish to speak on the request for division?

Ms. Caryanides (Australia): For the reasons very well articulated by the representative of Poland, Australia wishes to oppose the motion for division in respect of this draft resolution.

The President *(interpretation from French):* It appears that no other delegation wishes to speak.

In accordance with rule 89, I shall put to the vote the motion for division.

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Against:

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania,

Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Tajikistan, Thailand, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Abstaining:

China, Latvia, Mozambique, Sudan, Swaziland

The motion was rejected by 143 votes to 1, with 5 abstentions.

The President (*interpretation from French*): Since the motion for division was rejected, the Assembly will now take a decision on draft resolution II.

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour:

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against:

None

Abstaining:

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Draft resolution II was adopted by 155 votes to none, with 1 abstention (resolution 49/58).*

The President (*interpretation from French*): May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 140?

It was so decided.

Agenda item 141

Question of responsibility for attacks on United Nations and associated personnel and measures to ensure that those responsible for such attacks are brought to justice: report of the Sixth Committee (A/49/742)

The President (*interpretation from French*): The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Sixth Committee in paragraph 10 of its report (A/49/742).

The draft resolution, entitled "Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel", was adopted by the Sixth Committee without a vote.

May I consider that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 49/59).

The President (*interpretation from French*): By paragraph 1 of the resolution just adopted, the General Assembly has adopted and opened for signature and ratification, acceptance or approval, or for accession, the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel.

In this connection, as mentioned earlier by the Rapporteur of the Sixth Committee, delegations wishing to be among the first to sign the Convention will have the opportunity to do so at 3.30 p.m. on Thursday, 15 December 1994, in the Conference Room of the Legal Counsel.

I shall now call on those representatives who wish to explain their position on the resolution just adopted.

Mr. Yousif (Sudan): The delegation of Sudan joined the consensus on the draft resolution entitled "Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel", and its annex, as contained in section III of the report (A/49/742) of the Sixth Committee, on the following basis.

First, regarding article 1 (b) of the Convention, on the meaning of "associated personnel", we understand that host and/or transit States shall be consulted before the deployment of any such associated personnel to carry out activities in support of the fulfilment of the mandate of a United Nations operation. Secondly, we understand that persons assigned by a Government, intergovernmental organization or humanitarian non-governmental organization or agency under an agreement with the Secretary-General or any United Nations agencies or bodies to carry out activities in support or fulfilment of the mandate of a United Nations operation require the consent of the host and/or transit State.

Thirdly, we understand that appropriate measures to be taken by the Secretary-General pursuant to article 6, paragraph 2, in order to ensure observance of the laws and regulations of the host and/or transit State by the United Nations and associated personnel, include the immediate replacement or removal, at the request of the host and/or transit State, of any such personnel that do not, in the opinion of the host and/or transit State, comply with the provisions of subparagraphs (a) and/or (b) of paragraph 1 of article 6.

Fourthly, we understand that the provisions in article 9 concerning crimes against United Nations and associated personnel do not require the host and/or transit State to legislate for a separate category of crimes if domestic penal laws already cover such crimes.

My delegation requests the Secretariat to reflect our position in the records of the forty-ninth session of the General Assembly.

Mr. Rosenstock (United States of America): I am pleased to have this opportunity to express my Government's strong support for this important initiative, the new Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel.

The completion of the negotiation of this instrument, together with its adoption today, is one of the key accomplishments of this session of the General Assembly. We are gratified that the international community was able to respond in so short a time to the pressing need for a treaty on this subject. Moreover, we are particularly grateful to the Governments of New Zealand and Ukraine for having presented the original proposals which resulted in this Convention and to the many other States that worked to make this effort a success.

In recent years the United Nations has begun to fulfil its potential for maintaining and restoring peace and security. Peace-keeping under Security Council mandates has brought stability and relief from fear, hunger and suffering to areas throughout the world. Member States have responded to calls by the United Nations to undertake dangerous missions for the benefit of the world community. We pay tribute to those States which have made such contributions and to their citizens who have served and sacrificed.

Peace-keeping, as well as other forms of participation in operations under United Nations mandates, can involve risks to the safety and security of participants. In recent years this has become increasingly the case. The number of casualties among persons participating in such operations has risen with the numbers of operations and persons deployed. Last year alone, over 130 peace-keepers died in Yugoslavia, Somalia, Rwanda, Mozambique, Lebanon, the Iraq-

Kuwait border, El Salvador and Syria. We pay tribute to their sacrifice. We honour their memory. We deplore those who, for whatever reason, attack and injure persons who serve under United Nations mandates. Those attacks are attacks on all of us and cannot be condoned.

The Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel is an important element in protecting United Nations and associated personnel participating in dangerous operations. It fills a gap in international law by extending the principle of universal criminal jurisdiction to attacks on persons participating in, or otherwise within the ambit of, operations involving exceptional risk.

Much time was spent in the negotiations on questions related to the scope of the Convention. In that context, a consensus was ultimately reached that in order for the Convention to be effective broad coverage would be needed. In particular, it was deemed critical to include not just United Nations peace-keepers but all the associated personnel that assist missions under United Nations mandates, including associated military contingents, humanitarian-assistance providers, contractors, experts and others. The definitions of "United Nations operations" and "associated personnel" ensure that this broad coverage is achieved. We are pleased that all recent operations authorized by the Security Council would be covered, including the current operations in Haiti, Rwanda and Bosnia and the prior operation in Somalia. Thus, both United Nations forces and associated forces would be covered, including for example, the multinational force in Haiti and assistance provided by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Bosnia.

It is appropriate that operations other than for the purpose of maintaining or restoring international peace and security can be covered under the Convention where there exists an exceptional risk to the safety of personnel participating in such operations. Although such coverage depends on the Security Council or the General Assembly declaring that such risk exists, we do not believe that the need to obtain a declaration poses a barrier to efficient application of the Convention. We trust that these bodies will not hesitate to make such a declaration where there is any reasonable concern about the degree of risk.

By referring to actions

> "in which any of the personnel are engaged as combatants against organized armed forces and to which the law of international armed conflict applies," *(A/49/742, p. 6)*

article 2 of this Convention adopts the standard found in common article 2 of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and, in so doing, draws a clear and necessary line between the coverage of this Convention and situations covered by other legal regimes, such as the Geneva Conventions' grave breach provisions. In the latter case — in operations authorized by the Security Council as enforcement actions under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, which involve international armed conflicts in which United Nations or associated personnel are engaged as combatants — the laws of war will define the relationships between and among the parties to the conflict. When common article 2 of the Geneva Conventions does not apply, for example in non-combat situations or in internal armed conflicts, the Convention we are adopting today will apply and will fill any gap in the law by criminalizing attacks on United Nations and associated personnel. In sum, the situations not covered by the Convention we are adopting today are covered by common article 2 of the Geneva Conventions, and vice versa. Together, these two bodies of international law will provide seamless protection for all United Nations and associated personnel across the entire spectrum of risk or conflict in the peace-keeping area.

Another important aspect of article 2 in this Convention is that the law of international armed conflict applies, rather than the Convention, if any personnel are engaged as combatants. This formulation makes clear that when any unit participating in an operation becomes engaged in a type of combat which turns off coverage under this Convention, the same is true for all other units. As a result, it is easier for participants in an operation to know under which legal protective regime they fall in a given situation, and to conform their conduct accordingly.

We are pleased that the Convention includes a provision which makes clear not only that are detentions of United Nations and associated personnel a violation of law, but that if such personnel are detained they must be released immediately and pending release be treated in accordance with universally recognized standards of human rights and the principles and spirit of the Geneva Conventions of 1949. This provision addresses the increasing problem of parties to conflicts not only interfering with implementation of United Nations operations but detaining or mistreating persons attempting to carry out United Nations mandates. As the Convention

states, attacks against, or other mistreatment of, personnel who act on behalf of the United Nations are unjustifiable and unacceptable, by whomsoever committed. Recent treatment of members of UNPROFOR in Bosnia demonstrates the need to confirm and implement these principles. We join others in calling for the immediate release of all members of UNPROFOR who have been detained by the Bosnian Serb party.

The negotiation in so short a period of time of this Convention we are adopting here today has been a monumental achievement. We support this Convention and urge Member States to become parties at the earliest possible time.

Mrs. Fernandez de Gurmendi (Argentina) (*interpretation from Spanish*): My delegation wishes to express the Argentine Republic's great satisfaction at the adoption by the General Assembly of the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel, for which we have worked so intensely. The Convention responds to an urgent need.

At a time when in the Balkans we are witnessing unjustifiable and systematic disregard for the minimum rules of respect for the personnel of the Organization who are so nobly facing the risks inherent in their mission to serve the cause of peace, adoption of the Convention is of very special significance.

The Argentine Republic, which has approximately 1,600 men deployed in nine peace-keeping operations as United Nations or associated personnel, welcomes this important instrument, which will help to ensure the protection of each of them and which, generally speaking, will make it possible better to cope with the great risks inherent in the Organization's more active role in the maintenance of international peace and security.

We hope that the international community, which has responded so swiftly and effectively to the urgent challenge of drafting the Convention, will act with similar dispatch in actively promoting broad participation in it and its speedy implementation.

In this connection, my delegation wishes to state the intention of the Argentine Government to sign the Convention on the day when it is opened for signature: 15 December.

Mr. Wlosowicz (Poland): My delegation would like to express its particular satisfaction that the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, has just adopted without a vote the draft resolution on the question of responsibility for attacks on United Nations and associated personnel and the measures to ensure that those responsible for such attacks are brought to justice, the draft resolution to which the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel is annexed.

In view of the fact that Poland has made its own contribution to the work of the Ad Hoc Committee as well as the Working Group of the Sixth Committee dealing with this question, by presenting proposals concerning the scope of application and definitions of the Convention, I would like to state that Poland has always supported and still supports giving the Convention the widest objective, as well as subjective, scope of application.

Poland is also of the view that the various proposals submitted by some States at the meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee and the Working Group of the Sixth Committee, aimed at making the applicability of the Convention as wide as possible, have been properly reflected in its articles 1 and 2. Poland is convinced that this constitutes an integral part of the entire consensus.

Mrs. Cueto Milian (Cuba) (*interpretation from Spanish*): The framing of the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel had an important leitmotif: the urgent need for an appropriate legal framework for guaranteeing the status and security of such personnel as they carry out their duties. Imbued with this legitimate concern, my delegation took part in the drafting of the legal instrument which we have just adopted.

However, the draft convention resulting from that exercise has raised questions about certain crucial aspects of the problem, which give rise to my delegation's strong reservations on the spirit and letter of some of its provisions, *inter alia* those concerning definitions.

In our opinion, under the definition of "United Nations operations", peace-keeping operations authorized by the Security Council with the consent of the States concerned and directed and controlled by the United Nations should be included as a matter of priority. We must not forget that peace-keeping operations are designed to facilitate compliance with the objectives of peace and security provided for in the Charter. However, the Charter itself clearly specifies, in paragraph 7 of

Article 2, that none of the provisions contained in it shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of Member States. It is therefore essential that any provision we may adopt be based ineluctably on the consent of the States involved in a situation requiring the establishment of a United Nations operation.

The Security Council itself, in one of its first presidential statements on this question, adopted at the 2924th meeting, on 30 May 1990, recognized the principle that peace-keeping operations should be undertaken only with the consent of the host countries and the parties involved and urged the host countries and all parties involved to assist and facilitate in every way the successful and safe deployment and functioning of the United Nations peace-keeping operations in order to enable the fulfilment of their mandates, including the early conclusion of status-of-forces agreements with the United Nations and the provision of appropriate infrastructure support.

My delegation recognizes the important contribution of United Nations and associated personnel to the maintenance of international peace and security and deplores any action or deliberate attack against such personnel. Accordingly, we have joined in the consensus adoption of this Convention. However, the lofty goals of the legal instrument we have adopted can be achieved only to the extent that its letter and spirit reflect the delicate balance of interests and principles involved in this issue and that the Convention becomes a relevant, effective and universally accepted instrument, not only for the contributing States but also for the receiving States.

Cuba's signing and ratification of this Convention will depend on the proven effectiveness and universality of this legal instrument and the practical compatibility of the letter and scope of the Convention with fundamental principles of international law, such as those of the sovereignty of States and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States.

Ms. Caryanides (Australia): The Convention contained in report A/49/742 is an important achievement and responds to immediate needs that the international community currently faces. The Convention signals the international community's commitment to take action against deliberate acts of violence which strike against the personnel who are working to support the United Nations efforts to promote a peaceful and secure world.

The Convention constitutes a significant step forward in creating a more effective framework for deterring attacks against United Nations and associated personnel, thereby increasing the safety of such personnel as well as the effectiveness of the United Nations operations. The Governments of New Zealand and Ukraine, in particular, deserve our appreciation for pursuing this initiative with such determination and intelligence.

My delegation welcomes the wide scope of application reflected in the Convention. We consider that the definitions contained in the Convention should cover the personnel involved in the range of operations and activities that have been authorized by the Security Council and the General Assembly in recent years. The section on definitions is sufficiently broad to extend the application of the Convention to personnel involved in a wide range of humanitarian and other peace-building activities in support of the achievements of the mandate of a United Nations operation. Under these provisions, those carrying much of the burden for humanitarian relief will be accorded protection under the Convention. My delegation would also expect that the Security Council or the General Assembly would make early declarations that there is an exceptional risk to personnel involved in operations in order to accord maximum protection to personnel involved in such operations.

Mr. Takahashi (Japan): The Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel which we have just adopted is an important step towards ensuring the safety of personnel engaged in United Nations and other operations. Japan welcomes the General Assembly's adoption of this Convention.

My delegation has explained its understanding of this Convention in the course of the Sixth Committee's deliberations. On this occasion, I should simply like to reiterate that, in accordance with the relevant provisions contained in it, this Convention is not applicable to situations in which combat action is involved.

It has been the consistent position of Japan that all United Nations operations conducted in dangerous situations, including humanitarian assistance operations, should be covered by this Convention. From that standpoint, my delegation welcomes the statement made by the United States delegation to the effect that the Security Council or the General Assembly will not hesitate to make declarations regarding operations to be covered when there is any reasonable concern about the degree of risk. We believe that such declarations will be made routinely.

Mr. van Bohemen (New Zealand): New Zealand was delighted to join in the consensus adoption of the resolution adopting and opening for signature the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel. Members of this Assembly will understand the particular satisfaction that New Zealand takes from this event. The adoption of the Convention is the culmination of an initiative we have pursued over the past two years in the Security Council and in the General Assembly to promote more effective measures to protect United Nations and associated personnel. Today's development is especially satisfying when we reflect on how much has been achieved in a short space of time.

In August 1993, in response to the presidential statement of 31 March 1993, adopted under New Zealand's presidency of the Security Council, the Secretary-General produced a comprehensive report on the security of United Nations operations which noted various practical steps that could be taken to enhance the security of United Nations personnel, including the elaboration of a new international convention in this area.

The Security Council took note of that report in its resolution 868 (1993) of 29 September 1993, which set out a number of measures the Council would require in considering the establishment of future United Nations operations so as to ensure the safety of United Nations personnel. That resolution has been reaffirmed when the Council has considered the adoption or renewal of peace-keeping mandates including, most recently, resolution 966 (1994) renewing the mandate of the United Nations operation in Angola, which was adopted yesterday.

At last year's session of the General Assembly, a new item on responsibility for attacks on United Nations and associated personnel was, at New Zealand's initiative, inscribed on the agenda of the Sixth Committee and discussions were commenced in a working group on the basis of draft conventions put forward by New Zealand and Ukraine. The Assembly subsequently decided to establish an ad hoc committee to elaborate a new convention on the safety and security of United Nations and associated personnel.

As we all know, the ad hoc committee and, subsequently, the working group of the Sixth Committee at the current session, were able to make very good progress on the elaboration of the new convention on the basis of a draft proposed jointly by New Zealand and Ukraine. The product of those endeavours is contained in the Convention we have just adopted.

As with all negotiations of this kind, the Convention required compromise on a number of key issues, most of which arose in connection with the definitions in article 1 establishing the categories of operations and personnel covered by the Convention.

Notwithstanding the compromises reflected in those definitions, we are satisfied that the Convention meets the objectives we set ourselves when putting forward this initiative .

First, the Convention focuses on those operations and personnel which statistics show are most at risk: these are the United Nations peace-keeping operations mandated by the Security Council.

Secondly, the Convention's protections are not limited to personnel actually engaged in the operation but extend also to those other personnel, be they from other parts of the United Nations system, personnel provided by Member States, civilian contractors, or personnel deployed by humanitarian non-governmental organizations, who are acting in support of the fulfilment of the mandate of the operation. Experience in Somalia, Bosnia, Cambodia and elsewhere has demonstrated that these auxiliary personnel are just as likely to be targeted by persons seeking to frustrate the achievement of the mission as personnel actually engaged in the operation.

Thirdly, the Convention applies to all United Nations operations mandated by the Security Council, whether under Chapter VI or Chapter VII of the Charter. The Convention acknowledges that the effectiveness and safety of United Nations operations are enhanced when such operations are conducted with the consent and cooperation of the host State. But, reflecting the obligations we have all accepted under the Charter, it recognizes that consent cannot be used to distinguish between the protections afforded to United Nations personnel. Indeed, the Convention would have been of doubtful value had it not extended to those persons who are more likely to be at risk because there is no effective government to extend host State protections.

Fourthly, the Convention also recognizes that personnel participating in operations mandated by organs other than the Security Council can also be at risk. It provides a mechanism for extending the Convention's protections to such personnel by way of a declaration of the Security Council or the General Assembly. While New Zealand would have preferred a more automatic extension of the Convention to such personnel, we

believe that the mechanism of a Council or Assembly declaration is workable. We encourage both organs, in cases of doubt, to err on the side of protection and to be prepared to make preemptive declarations. We also encourage the Secretary-General to be forthright in recommending that the Council or Assembly should make declarations extending the Convention's protections in appropriate cases.

Today's achievement is one in which we can all take satisfaction. We must again pay special tribute to Ambassador Philippe Kirsch, whose role in presiding over the negotiations was instrumental in securing today's result. We also thank all those who participated in the negotiations for the constructive approach they displayed throughout and for their undoubted commitment to achieving an effective outcome as quickly as possible. We consider that the rapid negotiation and adoption of the Convention is convincing evidence of the commitment by Member States to strengthen the legal and practical protections available to United Nations and associated personnel.

We look forward to joining others in signing the Convention when it is open for signature in the afternoon of Thursday, 15 December.

The President *(interpretation from French):* We have heard the last speaker in explanation of position.

May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 141?

It was so decided.

Agenda item 142

Measures to eliminate international terrorism: report of the Sixth Committee (A/49/743)

The President *(interpretation from French):* The General Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Sixth Committee in paragraph 10 of its report (A/49/743).

The draft resolution was adopted by the Sixth Committee without a vote. May I consider that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 49/60).

The President *(interpretation from French):* I shall now call on representatives who wish to explain their position.

Mr. Odevall (Sweden): In this explanation of position I am speaking on behalf of the Nordic countries — Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden.

The Nordic countries have joined the consensus on and welcome the adoption of the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, as an important step in combating international terrorism. It is our hope that the Declaration will make an important contribution to the elimination of terrorism.

However, the assertion that terrorist acts as such constitute human rights violations cannot be supported by the Nordic countries. We are of the opinion that the distinction between acts which are attributable to States, and criminal acts that are not, is an important one. Only acts attributable to States could be categorized as human rights violations. Adhering to the consensus regarding this resolution does not imply that the Nordic countries have changed their stand on principle in this regard.

Mrs. Fernandez de Gurmendi (Argentina) *(interpretation from Spanish):* My delegation wishes to express the satisfaction of the Argentine Government at the adoption by the General Assembly of the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, which is the firmest and most unequivocal condemnation of international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations ever expressed by the General Assembly.

My country, which was recently the victim of a totally unjustified and cruel terrorist attack resulting in heavy loss of life, welcomes this resounding response by the international community to such acts which are always criminal no matter what reasons are invoked by some to try to justify them.

The Argentine Republic wishes to take this opportunity to reiterate its firm commitment to exhaust every means at its disposal to combat effectively terrorist acts and to bring those guilty to justice. At the same time, we reaffirm the need to intensify international cooperation to prevent, combat and eliminate such acts — which affect the community of civilized States — on the basis of the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and the other rules of international law.

Mr. Hallak (Syrian Arab Republic) *(interpretation from Arabic):* My country has been and continues to be against terrorist acts. Consequently, we support the principle of condemning terrorism. However, Syria maintains its position of supporting peoples exercising their right to self-determination and to resisting foreign occupation, in keeping with the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant United Nations resolutions. Proceeding from our desire not to confuse terrorism and the legitimate struggle against foreign occupation, Syria has called for the convening of an international conference to define terrorism and to draw a distinction between terrorism and the struggles of peoples for self-determination. My delegation supports resolution A/C.6/49/L.17 and the Declaration attached thereto to the extent that they are not opposed to the principles we have just stated.

Mr. Martens (Germany): I am speaking on behalf of the European Union and an acceding State, Austria.

The European Union welcomes the adoption of the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism as an important step in our efforts to combat international terrorism. We hope that the Declaration will make an important contribution to the elimination of such terrorism.

Once again, we unequivocally condemn, as criminal and unjustifiable, all acts, methods and practices of terrorism, wherever and by whomever perpetrated. We are permanently committed to combating all forms of terrorism and are willing to cooperate to this end with all States on a bilateral, regional and multilateral basis. We profoundly deplore the loss of human life which results from acts of terrorism. We feel deep sympathy for those affected by terrorism and will support any effort that is in conformity with international law and international standards of human rights to fight against the common threat that terrorism constitutes.

Allow me to make it clear that support by the European Union for the consensus reached in the Sixth Committee in no way implies acceptance of the assertion that terrorist acts as such constitute violations of human rights. A careful distinction must be made between acts attributable to States and criminal acts which are not. Only acts attributable to States should be considered as violations of conventions on human rights.

With that understanding, the European Union and Austria strongly support the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism.

Mr. Strauss (Canada): Canada has joined consensus because it considers that the Declaration is a strong statement against terrorism. Canada, however, associates itself with other States that have expressed regret with respect to the formulation of the fifth preambular paragraph. Canada also regrets that this subject has been raised in two main committees. In our view, that serves only to reduce the efficiency of the United Nations. It does nothing to enhance consideration of these substantive issues.

Mr. Hamal (Algeria) *(interpretation from French):* The delegation of Algeria wishes to explain its position on the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism.

The Declaration that the General Assembly has just adopted by consensus and in whose drafting many delegations, including my own, participated actively and constructively, is a compromise text which could have been more concrete.

My delegation, for example, regrets the lack in the Declaration of any specific provision for what should be, as we see it, a priority focus for the action of the United Nations and its Member States in the effort effectively and efficiently to combat the scourge of terrorism — that is, to give the international community as a matter of urgency a framework convention for the prevention and elimination of terrorism. Such a convention is sorely lacking in today's world; its existence would considerably strengthen the effectiveness of the struggle against terrorism. However, in a constructive spirit and taking into account the concerns of other delegations, we have displayed great flexibility on this point and on a number of others on which I will not dwell here.

Nevertheless, the Declaration is a balanced compromise text that takes into account the concerns that were most generally expressed and supported in the consultations that led to the adoption of this text. Hence, my delegation decided to support it as a consensus text marking an important phase in the consideration of this question by the United Nations. This is the first significant contribution on an item which has been on its agenda for 22 years. In this context, the Declaration represents a first, promising phase in the development of collective, concerted action focusing on the operational

aspects and the adoption of practical measures to eliminate acts of terrorism.

My delegation also welcomes the Declaration's condemnation of terrorist acts as violations of human rights, in accordance with the relevant international instruments, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the two International Covenants of 1966. Indeed, article 30 of the Declaration and the common article 5 of the two Covenants impose the obligation on, of course, States but also, explicitly, individuals and groups to respect human rights, and they prohibit any act directed towards the violation of human rights.

Lastly, my delegation hopes that, as requested in the resolution and the Declaration, all States will implement these two texts in good faith and effectively. We hope that, to this end, the next report of the Secretary-General will give us an appropriate and exhaustive basis for continuing our consideration of this question in a practical and effective way, as envisaged in the resolution and the Declaration, in order to ensure that international cooperation takes a decisive step forward in the struggle to eliminate terrorism.

The President *(interpretation from French):* May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 142?

It was so decided.

Agenda item 143

Convention on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property: report of the Sixth Committee (A/49/744)

The President (*interpretation from French*): The General Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Sixth Committee in paragraph 14 of its report (A/49/744).

The draft resolution was adopted by the Sixth Committee without a vote. May I consider that the Assembly too wishes to adopt the draft resolution?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 49/61).

The President: I call on the representative of the United Kingdom, who wishes to explain the position of her delegation on the draft resolution just adopted.

Ms. Wilmshurst (United Kingdom): My delegation joined in the consensus on the adoption of the draft resolution recommended in document A/49/744. It became clear during the debate in the Sixth Committee on this item that there remain outstanding major issues of substance arising from the draft articles prepared by the International Law Commission, on which there is not yet sufficient agreement to justify the convening of an international conference at this time. Paragraph 3 of the resolution just adopted makes clear that when the Assembly returns to this item at its fifty-second session it will have to consider the prospects for achievement of wide agreement at a conference. If those prospects are not good because there is still insufficient agreement on the major issues of substance, the Assembly will have to decide, in the light of all of the prevailing circumstances, whether or not there should be a conference to conclude a convention on this subject.

The President (*interpretation from French*): May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 143?

It was so decided.

Agenda item 144

Request for an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice: report of the Sixth Committee (A/49/745)

The President (*interpretation from French*): The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft decision recommended by the Sixth Committee in paragraph 6 of its report (A/49/745).

The draft decision was adopted by the Sixth Committee without a vote. May I consider that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft decision was adopted.

The President (*interpretation from French*): May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 144?

It was so decided.

Agenda item 145

Review of the procedure provided for under article 11 of the statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the United Nations: report of the Sixth Committee (A/49/746)

The President (*interpretation from French*): The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft decision recommended by the Sixth Committee in paragraph 8 of its report (A/49/746).

The Sixth Committee adopted the draft decision without a vote. May I consider that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft decision was adopted.

The President (*interpretation from French*): May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 145?

It was so decided.

Agenda item 157

Question of criteria for the granting of observer status in the General Assembly: report of the Sixth Committee (A/49/747)

The President (*interpretation from French*): The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft decision recommended by the Sixth Committee in paragraph 8 of its report (A/49/747).

The Sixth Committee adopted the draft decision without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft decision was adopted.

The President (*interpretation from French*): May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 157?

It was so decided.

The President (*interpretation from French*): The General Assembly has thus concluded its consideration of all the reports of the Sixth Committee.

The meeting rose at 5.35 p.m.

Annex

Changes in recorded and/or roll-call votes

Subsequent to the voting, the delegation of Bhutan advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of all of the draft resolutions recommended by the Sixth Committee.

Resolution 49/52

Subsequent to the voting, the delegation of Qatar advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

Resolution 49/58

Subsequent to the voting, the delegation of Cape Verde advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour of the draft resolution; the delegation of Latvia had intended to vote against the motion for division.